Belmont Chronicle

ST. CLAIRSVILLE THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1869.



Union Nominations. STATE TICKET.

Judge of the Supreme Court, FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Cuyahoga Secretary of State, WILSON S. KENNON, of Belmont Attorney General, CHAUNCEY N. OLDS, of Franklin. School Commissioner. WM. D. HENKLE, of Warren.

JOHN B. GREGORY, of Sciota. For Congress, JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Harrison. COUNTY TICKET.

Board of Public Works,

Representative, DR. S. B. WEST, of Pease. Sheriff. DAVID S. THURSTON, of Smith. Clerk, DAVID S. ADAMS, of Richland. Anditor,

WM. SMITH, of Warren. Recorder, JOHN H. THOMPSON, of Richland. Commissioner, PRICE CORNWELL, of Union.

Surveyor, WM. R. VANPELT, of Pease. Director of the Infirmary, ABNER LODGE, of Richland.

THE CHANGE IN OUR TICKET Lewis Boger, Esq., the nominee of the Union Convention of this county, has de-

He was not consulted on the subject until after his nomination, and indeed had no intimation that his name would be brought before the Convention.

He is the owner and manager of a steam

flouring mill at the mouth of Captina Creek and at this time could not leave the management of the concern without the ruin of

Breckinridge for President in 1860-which, was indersed as "a great and imperative tion would suggest, Bragg, Smith and Moraccording to the Gazette, would make him a war measure, essential to the salvation of "rock-water" Democrat. Dr. West is thor- the Union," and the support of all loyal citoughly loyal. He accepts the nomination, izens pledged to sustain the Government in and will labor carnestly for the success of its 'complete and faithful enforcement. the ticket. We think every good man in This resolution was immediately telegraphthe County should vote for him, and labor ed to Mr. Lincoln. for his election, in preference to the Butternut Chambers, who not only refuses to give anything himself to the bounty fund who ask the people to stay away from the for volunteers, but will vote against a law service of the Country in order to vote for levying a tax for that purpose.

WHAT IS A LIEP

THE Democratic candidates for Congres

them, are the same who when the rebels

Ans. "An intentional violation of truth." Mr. Grossinger, a professed Christian, to the enemy: says Gazette Sept. 25, 1862-"John A.

says—Gazette Sept. 25, 1862—"John A.

Bingham opposed to the re-establishment of peace, and saving the Union, unless Slavery is abelished."

And for proof, the Editor quotes the following:

"Who, in the name of Heaven, wants the cotton States in the Union, or in any other place than the state of perdition, iv they are only to be in the Union on the CONDITION that, from day to day, from generation to generation, and from age to age, slavery, this new civilizer of the children of Dakomey, shall continue, and be upheld by the WHOLE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT?"

Now. Mr. Gressinger is either so much of their care continues. The proof is in the

Now, Mr. Gressinger is either so much of their own confession. The proof is in the Now, Mr. Gressinger is either so much of a novice as to be incapable of comprehending plain truth, plainly stated, or in the above he intended to violate truth. First. In saying that Mr. Bingham is "opposed to the re-establishment of peace." This is a rolunteer, uttered gratuitously, for no reason is truth. What then is a lief

posed to saving the Union, unless Siavery shall be shollshed." This statement is in violation of truth; for Mr. Bingham, in the quotation, says not one word about the "abelition of Blavery" as a condition of peace, or the re-establishment of the Union. He says this He does not want the conditions of the midles perpetuation of Slavery, and then that "uphehi by the Mr. Bingham to the peace of the midles perpetuation of Slavery, and then that "uphehi by the Mr. Bingham to the next Congress of the says this He does not want the conditions of the midles perpetuation of Slavery. tions of the middes perpetuation of Slavery, and then that "upheld by the whole power of the Government," interposed in the res-toration of peace and the Union. Are these

Mr. Grossinger's conditions? Of course.—
And here is the platform of the Northern
Bubels.

The silly paraphrase about "perdition" and "hell" would be too silly for any but a dolt, but coming from a man who pretend.

California Indorses the President's Proclamation.

San Paracusco, Cal. Thursday Sept. 28, 1832

President Lincoln's Proclamation to emancipate the slaves is commented, upon in favorable terms by the press generally—the leading journals heartily indorsing his policy.

ternute!

to read the Bible, it smacks a little of the Letter from the 98th Regiment The profane, if not blasphemy. By hell he

nce of the Belmont Chronicle means—if any thing—ficture torments. But he knows this is for individuals only—none LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 25, 1862. The "orders to move," referred to in my for States or communities; for as such they last, did not amount to much. We struck our tents, packed our wagons, formed in have no future existence. The Rebel States have, by their own set, as far as they can line, and under the scorehing rays of the do it, thrown themselves into a state of po-litical "perdition." Mr. Bingham wants aun, waited from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M., when we received "orders" them back into the Union, without the conto unload our wagons and pitch our tents, ditions making the North perpetually, which was done in double quick time. Dur-"from age to age," responsible for Slavery

—leaving the South to be responsible for

This "Compendium" is a pamphlet whose market value is from 25 to 35 cents; and not one single paragraph as quoted and paged in the Gazette is in it.

Now let Mr. Grossinger retract his error, quote from the "Compendium," and most its statements with argument, and he will act the part of an honest man, and a man of truth.

To give an idea of the difference betwixt the "Crisis" and the "Compendium," we notice, the part of the "Crisis," extending over 186 pages, is abridged to 90 pages, less than one half.

Will Mr. Gressinger set this matter right, and then tell his readers that all Mr. Helper in his book—called "treasonable!"—proposes to do, speaking in the name of the millions of non-slaveholders in the South, is, by the ballot, to make the Slave States Free States, as did Pennsylvania and other Free States which were once Slave States?

Oh, Stephen, how you love the "peculiar institution!" How lying, drowning, dying, counterfeit Democrats catch at straws!

The Union State Convention of Illinois met at Springfield on Wednesday. Of the iss 340 delegates all but 24 were present. E.

THE Union State Convention of Illinois business. He did not feel called upon at this time to make that sacrifice of his personal interest.

He is heart and hand with us, and will go as far as any Union man in the county to sustain our ticket.

The Central Committee called a mesting of citizens in the Court House on Friday last, which nominated Dr. S. B. West, of Pease Township, to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Dr. West, like Mr. Boger, is of Pemocratic antecedents. He supported

THE Union State Convention of Illinois were met at Springfield on Wednesday. Of the met at Springfield on Wednesday. Of

the city, with his array only a day's march from it. And now, as the latest informs to would suggest, Bragg, Smith and Morgan, have eased their approach toward Louisville and Cincinnati, and are turning their attention to recruiting and recuperating their attention to recruiting and recuperating their attention to recruiting and recuperating their attention to recruiting and recompetent in the desire of the Constitution of the Warton guild in the Constitution of were marsheling armies, and seizing forts and arsenals, met together in Columbus and sent the following bit of aid and comfort

Another Proclamation from the President. President.

We publish to day another proclamation from the President, virtually declaring martial law all over the whole country, and suspending the writ of habeas corpus, so far as military arrests are concerned. We are approaching the end with lightning rapidity. Study not the history of former Republics, unless you would despair of the prospect before us as a free people. Great God, have the days of our Republic indeed been numbered, that such things occur?—[Dayton Empire (Tory.)

"The third ne'er felt the halter draw With a good opinion of the law." The poetry is rather old, and somewhat amiliar, but it suits the case exactly.

Died, of Diptheria. Aug. 28th, Cordelia Jane, aged 5 years—30th Benjamin Lewis, aged 17 years—Sept. 6th, Catharine Sevilla aged 11 years. The above were all children of John A. and Mary W. Kemp.

While the families on earth are thinned, the ranks of the redeemed in Heaven are swelled. Let us not grieve for those who have been called from this sphere of trouble, to one of brighter joys, but prepare to meet them where, "parting will be no more."

"When blooming youth is manched away. By death's relations hand, Our hearts the mouraful tribute pay Which pity must demand."

G. M. KEMP.

G. M. KEMP.

But farther, in regard to this proclamation, and yield to them their due weight. The leading feature of the proclamation is this.—Three and one-fourth months weight allogiance to the robels on condition that if they lay down their arms and return to their allogiance to the Government, slaver shall remain unburt and untouched:

But, if rebellion shall be persisted in till after Jan. 1, 1863, then, and on that condition, slavery shall be abolished, and the slaves as an element of strength to the rebellion shall be taken from rebel States.

This conditional Emancipation places the condition in the power of the rebels.

But farther, in regard to this proclamation. It is as certainly a cuarantee to slaver as to emancipation. The determination of its character in fact is put into hands of the rebels. In the event of their laving down their arms at once—as they are in duty bound to do—this proclamation engantees to them their slaves, in fee simple with the same against all claims whatsoever. In no case can loyal men suffer by this proclamation of its character in fact is put into hands of the rebels. In the event of their laving down their arms at once—as they are in duty bound to do—this proclamation engantees to them their slaves, in fee simple weight. The determination of its character in fact is put into hands of the rebels. In the event of their laving down their arms at once—as they are in duty of the rebels. In the event of their laving to the robels. In the event of their laving to the robels. In the event of their laving to the robels. In the event of their laving to the robels. In the event of their laving to the robels. In the event of their laving to the robels. In the event of their laving the robels on condition that th

First. Moral reasons—duty to God and man. Justice and right demand this course The moral sentiment of the civilized world, and the religious judgment of Christendom

adopted the policy that strikes rebellion at the heart, and sayes the life of the Republic.

Pherik. Millury reasons—a war measure palpoly demanded, and now essential to the speedy and effectual and perpetual to the speedy and effectual and perpetual will not injure us at the South because they have known all along that it was comised to the speedy and effectual and perpetual will not injure us at the South because they have known all along that it was comised to the speedy and effectual and perpetual will not injure us at the South because they are the speedy and effectual and perpetual will not injure us at the South because they are the speedy and effectual and perpetual will not injure us at the South because they are the speedy and effectual and perpetual will not injure us at the South because they were strongly and the speedy a

ditions making the North perpetually "from age to age," responsible for Slavery to age," responsible for Slavery for their owns, "pecdiar institution." In the state of the property of the cases of the parties, samply—survivous and the gradient of the state of the property of the same state of the s

dition, slavery shall be abolished, and the slaves as an element of strength to the rebelion shall be taken from rebel States.

This conditional Eduncipation places the condition in the power of the rebels—they can make their own ejection. If they forfeit their slaves, it is their own fault—it is the price of their rebellion. Loyalty, to which they are bound, is the fair and reasonable price at which they can secure the claim to their slaves. If, by continued rebellion they forfeit their slaves, this is their own act and deed. And if after so long waiting and so much warning they still despise grace they richly deserve to be deprived of this element of strength to their rebellion.

Now this conditional act of Emancipation which generously and graciously puts the condition in the hand of the rebels themselves, is sustained by four classes of reasons imperiously demanding such policy under the terrible necessity of the circum stances.

First, Moral reasons—late to God and

—have cut the throats of their masters, and have taken possession of the South!

Now men of common sense know there is not one word of truth in all this foolish alarm. And men of common decency ought to be ashamed of such low service in min istering to the lowest passions of poor ig norant and degraded human nature. Every well informed man knows the very opposite are the tendencies of the docurines of the proclamation. Reason, philosophy, logic, experience, fact—all establish the truth that the policy carried out will lessen, and not increase a colored population in the free States. One gentleman from the West Indies, now in Washington, is endeavoring to engage five thousand or more contrabands. The moral sentiment of the civilized world, and the religious judgment of Christendom condemn slavery as a sin—as an evil, a moral, political, physical wrong. And that now the existence of this evil depends upon the military power of the Goverament, and that, before God and the world, the responsibility rests upon the Executive and General in-Chief—he must bear the guilt of this enormous crime of slavery upon his own soul, if by his will and act its continuence shall be prolonged, and so continued as the moving cause of the crime of rebellion, and the occasion of the shelling of torrents of blood. And now that no Constitutional barrier can stand in the way, since rebellion, and barrier can stand in the way, since rebellion, and barrier can stand in the way, since rebellion, and the rapid progress of emancipation sentiment, doors are as rapidly opening for draining away from among us the black population. Witness the "enigration Bureau" and the rapid progress of emancipation sentiment, doors are as rapidly opening for draining away from among us the black population. Witness the "enigration Bureau" and the rapid progress of contrabands and stain. Slavery is a murdorer in law. It has shed blood. And either on it or on the Executive will rest all the blood of this murder on the soul from this guilt and stain. Slavery is a murdorer in law. It has shed blood. And either on it or on the Executive will rest all the blood of this murder on the soul from this guilt and stain. Slavery is a murdorer in law. It has shed blood. And either on it or on the Executive will rest all the blood of this murder on the soul from this guilt and stain. Slavery is a murdorer in law. It has shed blood. And either on it or on the Executive will rest all the blood of this murder of the crime of th

The Compromise Finale--President
Lincoln's late Proclamation of
Sept. 22, 1662.

It has been long and well understood that
the President has from the beginning of the
national struggle with the present terrible
rebellion; had an eyo single to its suppres
sion—to the uniformate of
States to the Union. And as well has it
been understood that his natural goodness
as a man, and his sense of moral right, as
also his convictions in regard to the cause of

millionis, now a Brigadier-General in the Southern Illinois last week, and, in a recent speech at Carbondale, uttered the following partisan harangues of the Richard ons and Allens in the Vallandigham State Convention last week.

The Carbondale Times gives the following ing report of his speech, which it says was the best of his life, and drew forth rounds of applause from his hearers:

The circumstaneas under which we meet are strangely different from those of any other period of our history. At other times we meet to descant upon the advantages and blessings of this great and good Government, and the best political measures to perturbe from is, how shall we save it from the vortex of rebellion, from the whirlpool of treason which is threatening to overwhelm and utterly destroy republican liberty? In regard to the best method of crushing the robollion and ending the war, almost everyone has his own views, and not a few are realy to lose confidence in the ability of the Govornment, because this or that defigat occurred, of in consequence of some imaging the robollion and ending the war, almost everyone has his own views, and not a few are realy to lose confidence in the ability of the flowed and are entitled to our confidence and aympathy. They are but mea, and we should strengthen the hands of the President and our Generals in this trying, hour, by overlooking mistakes and using our influence in trying to impart to others confidence in those on whose shoulders rests so much responsibility. How little do we know of the toils, the care and the anxiety of the command.

This is all wrong. The men who are guiding the ship of state have done the best made and we should strengthen the hands of the President and our Generals in this trying, hour, by overlooking mistakes and using our influence in trying to impart to others confidence in those on whose shoulders rest so much responsibility. How little do we know of the toils, the care and the anxiety of the hall, and again addresses him. National data the same timed an President and our Generals in this trying hour, by overlooking mistakes and using our influence in trying to impart to others confidence in those on whose shoulders rest so much responsibility. How little do we know of the toils, the cares and the anxiety of those brave hearts who have labored with all their might to crush the monster These are times that demand the most

These are times that demand the most heroic energy and undaunted bravery. Every patriot in the land is called upon to come to the rescue of his country, to do his part in this struggle, and the man who fails to lend his influence and energies in this crists, who lingers while liberty bleeds, is worthy of a traitor's doom. This is a forful war the influence of which will be felt for ages. It is a struggle between might, between republicanism and ansarchy. It is too late now to inquire into the causes that brought on the war—the day of coupromise has long since ended—it is by the sword, the bullet and the bayonet that this nation all difficulty is too late now to inquire into the causes that brought on the war—the day of coupromise has long since ended—it is by the sword, the bullet and the bayonet that this nation and difficulty is to be settled. We have a cunning and powffulf fee with which to contend—he is in fearful earnest, and has been all the while—the die is cast, the Government must be preserved. It may east millions of blood and treasure, but we must conquer. The world is looking with anxious hearts to the result of this war, the prayers of the down trodden portion of the Did World are ascending to God for the preservation of this Union—this hope of the world. All things else sink to insignificance compared with the solution of this problem. Party lines and partizant seelings beneath a summer sun, while the nation is sufficing throes of autum before the wintry blast; while the irrogeneously the problem of the world in heroic energy and undaunted bravery. Every patriot in the land is called upon to come to the rescue of his country, to do his part in this struggle, and the man who fails

the ranks. There are many reasons why men do not go to war, and very few why aome men should not go. Frivolous reasons are often given for not volunteering, but the most powerful reason is, they do not scant to go! When I hear a man say he will go only with a certain man, or in a sertain company or regiment, or that he will not go into an old regiment, or that he will not go without an office, I feel there is something wrong about that man's heart.—

Ile don't love his country as he should.—
Your country needs you now worse than at

A War Democrat on the President's Proclamation.

Major-General McClyroand and staff are here to-night, having some on from Altoona with the Governors. As a Democratic politician of some note, in political times, and now fighting, Gen. McClernand's opinion of the President's proclamation is worthy of note.

He is heartly and openly in favor of it, and says it will greatly tend to quiet the public mind; that a large portion of the loyal North demanded some such declaration as a matter of principle; that the less loyal classes were constantly predicting that some such policy was sure to come and declaring in advance the heroes it would prowould not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away, while, since would not be forthcoming, and thus their thunder would be taken away will be since the better. Gen. McClellan thinks it will not injure us at the South becau

To the Associated Press.

LOURVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Galt House at about 8 o'clock this morning was the scene of a terrible affair, in consequence of a difficulty butween Brig.-Clen. Jufferson C. Davis and Major-Gen. Nelson.

It appears that there has been a difficulty butween the resting for some time.

why rea-minister, and refused to talk on any other minister. He regretted that he had not long to not ago turned his attention to religiou.

A trip through fifty miles of Eastern Ohio will remind one that the summer is almost gone. The ground in the thickly wooded sections is covered with dead leaves, which "Rustle to the eddying gust And to the rabbit's trend."

"Rustic to the eddying guest And to the rabbit's tread."

The yellow pumpkine are beginning to peep out from among the sear corn stalks and shucks, and everything indicates the approach of the "melancholly days."

It will be observed that party feeling, notwithstanding the distress of the country and the great struggle though which we are now passing, runs high, and neighbor pity against neighbor in bitter contest. The Union men have nominated John A. Bingham for Congress, and those who called themselves Domocrats, have nominated Joh. W. White, of Cambridge, Ohio. Both candidates are daily addressing large assemblies of people. Bingham spoke to a large and enthusiastic meeting at Cambridge on Saturday, and White apoke as Barnesville.

[Wheeling Int., Monday.